## WINE AT THE FAIR

Gath Tells of a Chicago Banquet for Journalists

ABOUT

FRENCH

PAPERS

Scott and Kohleset.

or the smallh day had been up Mosse P. Handy, to meet some persons of the foreign press and in the art department, and as we mingled together from half-past seven o'clock until one in the mercing, and I may not have leisure one for another such boot, I will magnite the appearance and adventures of some of these possons. We had of foreign journalists Mr. Villies, Mr. Senior and Mr. Millet. Mr. Millet is also an artist, who resides about equally in Engiand and the United States. He is the author of an adventures trip down the Danube stree, into the Turkish regions. Then, we had Mr. Atwood, the chief architect of the world's fair, and the only author of the magnificens art building, which is the admiration of all beholders, and towns out to be equally happy in its internal arrangements. Mr. Atwood is a fine-looking man, ather youthful, with an expression of moral decision in his tace, yet mild, and looks like an artist as much as an arbitect. Then, we had an errireus fioliand artist, Mr. Van, who exhibits in the fair, and has also been teaching art classes in America. Two of the pewspaper publishers in Chicago, Mr. Kohlanst and Mr. James Scott, were present. The portly and frank Sam Raymond, of Chicago, dashed the occasion with his atrong soutiments. Mr. Haynie, who has lived a long time in Paris, as an trong southments. Mr. Haynie, who da long time in Paris, as an has fived a long time in Paris, as an American correspondent, was at hand. It would have appeared in a few minutes to any novities that all the persons at that large round table, somewhere in the intrincation of the club house, were of the American race, though Mr. Senior told me that he had been twenty-five years on the London News, and had never over the United States until the oren the United States until the my of this exhibition. These men world had no pronounced linguishes. I believe that one of them, i, was an intellemen, for the Irish always made the best English rea. W. II. Ressell, who had the prortunity as a special correspondenting the Crimean war, and create improved it was a later. inring the Crimean war, and enerly improved it, was an Irish-Masgahan, who was a good deal to of duving the night, and who o favorite of the Bussian compa-rum his sociability and his writ-as another Irishman of Ameri-Irish stock. Intercourse is such body. The British elements get oven with the lifbernians by more application in writing out their copy. I recall an incident in my own life, where I had to choose between seeing very much and writing just enough. I had been to the durished of the union army and upon the installabilit of Five Forts freshly after it was won, had interviewed Gen. Sheridan himself and such currounding officers as Griffin, Forsythe and Chamberlin. I did not much the basilefield until late at night, and when I started to return to Humphrops station, in fronts of Petersburg, where I must take the train for New York, at five or siz o'clock in the morning, for it went only once in twenty-four hours down to City Point to meet the boot, it was some time after midright. I had hardly got under way when tremendous tiring from camon and musicetry broke out at and below Petersburg. It was twenty-right miles, burg. It was twenty-eight miles, I think, from my situation in Dinwikitie county back to this military milroad. As the road avoised



and now threw out the sound to the right and sgain to the left, all kinds of

queries areas in my mind. I thought for some time that the confederates

had poused out of their works and atsolved us in front of Petersburg, in s upon their own right. It was the dawn of the morning when I reached Humphray's station, and there I found that we were in Petersburg, having closed out thirteen months of a mars and battles by breaking the confederate lines; and such an achievement as the capture of this important town, the key and back door to Eichmond, appeared to me to throw the battle I had just obtained at Five Forks into the shade. The battle or more at the moment to be only one of the movements, of which the fall of Petershap was the great result. When I was at Humphrey's station I was so close to Petersburg that I could see its spires, and I knew that, by going a very little was down the lines, I could enter that town and get many an item of information. I saked myself what was my duty in the premises; the adverser came in the things but to write them. The costner

and making copy as I want. The bast was into and the expends said he effected not be called to each the tests at Baltimore which went thought to How York, and as there would be no other train until too into in the day to reach New York for effective work, and as the talagraph was not used in that day of high tolis, as we use it never, I began to think that I had made a missaule, and that I should have etaped down in the campe and waited for note-thing also to term up. However, by sairing the only carriage at



the whast, I just made the train, and continued to write as far as interruptem would allow me, but when I got to Wilmington, Dul., a teluprum apprised me of the capture of Richmond, or its occupation, by Gen. Wissel, of Butler's seng. Then I thought to myself: "What did I come oway for I should have stayed down there and seen at least the cacepation of Richmond, the main citeded of the whole wer." But, again the idea occurred to my mind: "I am not paid to see so much as to write;" so, it turned out, when I produced the battle of Five Fories, suchasively, the next day, it was the talk of the town. I had seen Petersburg, and Richmond too, I quald not have added daything of equal importance to the description of almost the inst bettle of the civil war. Except the fight at High Bridge, there was no exploit of the suny of the Potomac following Five Fories which was not like an east-elipsiz.

When we settled down to our disner

When we settled down to our dinner as the Union sheh, I heard Mr. Handy say that Archibald Forbes, the English correspondent, had once expressed the view that if he had Frank Hillet with a talent in the newspaper profession, that the Irish with their superior so clability easily surpass the Danish and Sazon members, who have to be thought out before they can know anybody. The British elements get oven body. The British elements get oven by me, I said to him: "You are English, I think." "Why, no. I am from Massachus

"Why, no. I am from Massachusetta. I am only a writer now and then when they invite me to do something. I have been engaged here to assist in the arrangement of the Art exhibit."

"There are a good many Millets."

"Oh, yes, there is the Englishman, Millais, who is famed in his own country, and the deceased Frenchman, Millet, whose paintings are regarded as classical; and I am Frank Millet, with the accept on the ""

as classical; and I am Frank Millet, with the accent on the "t."

I had remarked Mr. Millet's several pictures in the exhibition, most of them owned by wealthy individuals, or by clubs. One of his largest canvases here is "Van Cortier the Trumpetes," and he paints ladies very well. Said he:

well. Said he:

"I suppose you do not know Macgahan, the Ohio lad, who was among the correspondents in the later European wass. His wife lives in New York, a full-blooded Bussian lady, and she is bringing up her daughter there, and writes very well in English. Macgahan is but alightly known, perhaps, in the United States, but if you were to go into the Turkish provinces, like Dulgaria, you would find that he stood as high as Lord Byron did in Greece, when he wrote and tought for Greek independence. They established the anniversary of Macgahan in the achools and numeums in the Turkish provinces. They teach his name in their schools and museums in the Turkish provinces. They teach his name in their schools and supposed in the respections of the lands he saw and whose battles he marrated."

In a few mignites Mr. Villiers arose

tions of the lands he saw and whose battles he marrated."

In a few migntes Mr. Villiers acces and described the desth-of Magahou; has journey to Constantinople, the consideration be had from the Turks as well as from the Russiana, and finally his sudden death from disease, and the grief of Gen. Spoteless and the Russiana, who know this fine fellow. Ohio, by set of her legislature, sent out to Turkey and brought Macgahan's remains hame, and interred them under a public monument at Columbus, I think.

Mr. Kohleaat, who sat the avening through with us, is one of the very live men of Chicago. He is probably the greatest baker in the world. He has established in all portions of Chicago large bakery restaurants where bread is the chief simple, and around it cluster milk, coffee, contectionery, cakes, etc. Some of these restaurants are so large as to seem great mercan.

are so large as to seem great mercan-tile establishments. All over town you can see wagons firing with Kobimat's

waren. In everything partaining to Chicago he is consulted, and he to a liberal giver. He is still in the early furtise of life, and he take me that he now gave his almost emissive attention to the recommen which he corne, the inter Ocean. To build up a daily newspaper in those stenen in a large step, is very such like astablishing a new iringstom in the world. After James Scott come in, who is the publisher of the Chicago Herald and of its evening edition, the Past, he said in his speech or remarks:

his speech or remarker.
"Ountlemen: If you were to read. but the herithent to the writing, and our newspapers, you might express that Enthus and support fived at opposite facility for most because four posts ends of a dagger. On the enthusy are took on the enthusy are and iffends, from the enthusy are are all intends, from the enthus are to the enthus are to the enthus are all intends are all intends and the enthus are to the enthus are all intends are all in

tern, "I segment that I would never have grow to the account to Junes Soot. I know that the first that the Junes Soot. I know that the did not know about it was not worth imouring, and at almost every step I have taken I have asked his command and suggestion. Propie who think that nowagapers are really fighting capits not to get mad, for they might be deserved."

"Charitenan," said Mr. Soots, "I will tall you a listle comething about Grant which you may not have read anywhere. At the combination of the civil war I had an idea that nomewhere in the south would be a good pites to start a newspaper. So I went into Prince George's country, east of the city of Washington, an cid sheer region, and these I established a newspaper. I could not understand for some time why my efforts in that pager were not appreciately. I cortainly worked harder at it than I have ever done before or since, and everybody seemed to time it, and yet I could not get it above a hundred or two of circulation which brought me any possitiony return. So I made up my mind to look into that subject, and I found that my constituents of the republican party were Africans who could not read a newspaper. Hence, with a preponderating majority, we made no headway, in count and, as his mountomy of newspaper excitates and I lived, I concluded to breath the mountomy of newspaper excitates and I lived, I concluded to breath the mountomy of newspaper excitates and I lived, I concluded to breath the mountomy of newspaper excitates and I lived, I concluded to breath the mountomy of newspaper excitates to see the general. He was president, but quite natural and affable, and elvenys nessed glad to see my and, so his escond term was about to come on and he was anxious to be renominated to his present and the second term was about to come on and he was anxious to be renominated for any largest for his second term. Mr. Happine took exception in his remarks to a survey paper are in ferrice and are not good news whiches. He instanced he Pett Journal as a model term.

instanced he Petit Journal as a model paper of its kind to convey in a condensed form all the news necessary to be related, with a criticism, funfileton and other matters besides. He gave instances of accurate and rapid reporting by the French papers, and said that they filled their field as the people wanted it filled in that country, and at the same time threw out a helping hand and our to literature all the time, so that letters and journalism in Frence and art also went hand in hand.

Mr. Handy remarked that while the Mr. Handy remarked that while the

France and art also went hand in hand.

Mr. Handy remarked that while the fames were burning in the city of Richmond at the conclusion of the civil war, he became acquainted with me in that city, and he said that he made up his mind before the fire stopped burning that the union had been restored, and that he was going to be fraternal with the union people. Consequently he has edited at different times the principal newspapers in Philadelphia, where he also owned a newspaper, and he was a good while a preminent correspondent of the New York Tribune. When the Virginius was captured by the Spanish, and her fillbusters and skippers shot at Santiago, Mr. Handy was taken on board of one of the American ships of war sent down there to demand reparation and apology. I quote the matter to show how intercourse and easy and affable address benefit writers. Dr. Peck, one of the navy surgeons, said to me soon after that time in Washington:

"Do you know Handy? I will tell you something about Handy. When we were lying in port, about ready to embark for Cuba, all manner of newspaper writers came to us to be taken on board. Some of them had no alothes, and some had no manners. Among them was Handy, and his address and appearance were both favorable. I took an interest in him, and I went to our captain and said: This man is a gentleman, and he deserves to be treated well. May we not take him on our ship in the expedition?

"Well, now," mid the captain, I don't want to know soything about it. If you put him on this ship, it is your

"Well, now," said the captain, 'I don't want to know anything about it. If you put him on this ship, it is your act. Mind, I do not tell you you shan't put him on. I say that I will know nothing about it.' So I took the wink", said Dr. Peck, "and I told Handy to come abourd, and after we got under way and he was found no quantions would be saked. Consequently be got all the news, got to the remate point we were stearing for. If the age of the land to the lan remote point we were steering for, first, and sent his account to his pa-

AMONG THE BUILDINGS.

Gath Finds Many Things of Interest

Inside the Fence.

The buildings of different nations upon the exhibiting grounds are in the fight of club houses, and some of them in proportions and exists match the fine dishs of Chicago city, which hardly yields to any city, London perhaps excepted, in the number and degree of its clube. The Art gallery, which has been exceed on the Lake Front and approaches completion, delivered up to the Chicago cish, perhaps the most effective mayouttle organization here, the beautiful brown stone building, with its Tuderth windows in stone multions and high Flanders dormers. While every quarter of thicago has clube, there are a number of these institutions right in the middle of the town, so that a man can leave his business counter and in two nitrates be at lauch by appointment with correspondents or visitors. The German building on the grounds is the most orpose counteresten among its Inside the Fence. forman building on the growth is the most orpose construction among its fellows, and the Germann have long been short to do trade with the rest of the world, and may be required at the world patient which have selected in from our much buying, to be their first engals and must friend. I have been to many the trade of the contract the world to the contract the world to the contract to the

Washington, a year ago, upon the same whip which I took home from Spain. I think that Estater is a Catholic seion, though he comes from the Baseverian or Westphalian portion of Germany. He told me about some of his experiences in China, where he lived tan years, field he:

"I had the China fever there, which

"I had the China fever there, which everybedy must get sooner or later, if he stays long enough. It is said to be caused by the slow and regular decay of the animal offal, which that populous people tread under foot until the ground looks hard, and yet is contains what in our Buropean countries would be the sewerage. I had apprehended that this fever would came, and when it came, of course, I was delitions. I had an opportunity to see the fidelity of the Chinese servents. My man had been told, I suppose, to lie as my door, and if he heard me up and about to come in, for fear I would do something for which I was not responsible. It, therefore, happened that one time I came out of a sleep and I saw this man rise before me, and, with my mind wandering, I reproved him for his surprising me so. Said he: 'Master, I san responsible for you. If I do not do



just what you say, it is because I am looking out for you. In all those countries you see strange things; one day, on my horse, I came upon a blind man, who began to make motions, and he stood in a peculiar way. Not knowing that he was blind, I thought that he was going to waylay me. But I found that his acute sense had remembered the gait of my horse, having seen me several times going along in that country, where a horseman is not frequent."

"Do you think that the Chinese, if they would adopt modern weapons, etc., would become a formidable na-

"Undoubtedly. They are brave men. Heredity has caused them to do certain things in a way like children; and to adopt modern institutions, which we might think they could do all at once, is out of the course of their exercise. The world knows how quickly they can imitate any process done with human hands. I have often talked with high-class Chinese upon the future of the country, and they have remarked that it is not to the interest of marked that it is not to the interest of Europe and the modern nations to have the vast population of China suddenly modernised. That is undoubtedly true. Such a huge incursion as that able race would make in our nations, if they come to work in all their economy and saving power, would perhaps dispossess Europe from its place. We, therefore, owe to these old religious and traditions, their philosophers and ancient schoolmasters, our exemption from a competition that might revolutionise all our hands."

I find that Thibet has about six millions of inhabitants, or as many as the

lions of inhabitants, or as many as the state of New York, and that it has an area of about six hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which makes it double the size of Texas, or about four times the size of California. China itself has been variously put down at

from two hundred and fifty to four hundred millions. Its real population is supposed to be about three hundred and sinety millions, or two hundred and thirty-four souls to the square mile. When we consider that the population of America rises to only two hundred and fifty-four to the square mile in the ringle state of Rhode Island, and New York state has but one hundred and six to the square mile, and Texas only six to the square mile, and Texas only six to the square mile, we may understand what China would be if she were armed to the teeth with breechloaders and counces which will shoot anywhere from thirteen to treenty miles. That from thirteen to twenty miles. That country has a real grievance with the United States. Senster Stanford told me repeatedly since he has been in the senste that the mistake of California. has been in indiscriminate repulsion of the Chinese. The jealousy of the Brit-ish races, mainly, has turned that channel of migration, which long su-tained the Facific Mail and other companies. Californians willing to speak on the subject have told me within the past year that there is rather a re-lapse in migration to California. The more vigorous states, in point of cli-ruate, like Oregon and Washington. have proved attractive even to Californians, while the booms or hullaballoos attempted in various Cali-fornia towns, like Los Angeles, have hullabelloos attempted in various Callfornia towns, like Los Angeles, have had their natural reinpes. The state has a fine agricultural development, and is doing very well with its fruits, but it is a good ways off; and, therefore, it is supposed Callfornia has made special efforts at this exhibition to disclose her resources to the rest of the world. She has a magnificent mission house here, rather more agreeable to the spe then any that I saw in Callfornia, and decidedly more specious. Chins has purchased in our time a strong modern navy, and if we should apply to her government the resouning we employ in our own, that the life of every one of her citizens is assessable in damages, our rapping of the Chinese and their frequent messaces, even to the extent of a Pacific coast governor telling the president to mind his own business when he sake for protection for the Chinese who are employed, in might have an assessate, set to article

talkers and a fraud. The great dutunes brought back from Australia to
England and ambitted appear to
have been merely English money
thinky quickultvered over the back
of a mirror, into which John Bull
looks, sees his own image and unconsciously his own treasure. The impudence of Frith, the British painter,
setting in the world's fair gallery his
series of paintings called "The
Spidar," has come home to roost, in the
failure of the Australian banks,
for a tipure which would seem to show
that there is no ruse on the globe
which can lose money as fast as the
English. The French, perhaps, imitated Australia and the British investments in the Argentine country, when
they launched their Funama canal, to
take the superfluous money of Frence
from the provinces and give it to the
Paristan lorettes. Frith's picture, as I
have said, shows the "Spider," who is
ruining and plundering English homes,
presenting to them a map of the United
bitates as the scene of his operations.
Thus, Frith unconsciously has been
steering English capital sway from the
United States and into Australia. He
must be the Frith of Forth, for it is all
forth and nothing hither.

must be the Frith of Forth, for it is all forth and nothing hither.

As I look into the Electricity building here, which is more behind as present than any building on the grounds, I am reminded of the fact that I first saw Cyrus W. Field, the chief promotor of the Atlantic cable, during the world's fair in London in 1862. I was present nearly at the birth of a great division of modern gunnery, at that time. Two men from New Jersey had obtained an interest in what was then called the "coffee mill" gun, since the Gatling gun, the first of all machine guns. I think. I had seen this gun in the camps of our civil war, where it was being skeptically experimented with. Had the army boards which examine guns less bigotry, we should have fought our civil war with breech-loading rifles as well as machine guns. Only great calamities cause regular army officers to learn anything. The Needle gun was the product of the defeat of Germany by France, at the battle of Jena. Soon after that event, or before the full of Napoleon, the Germans began to experiment with a gun which would go off much oftener than the mumie loader, so that with his small nation of people he could fire as many times as a big nation, like the French. Yet, so slow was Germany to bring forward her weapon, that not until the Danish war, in 1886, which was simultaneous with our American war, did the Germans manage to get their gun into use, and they made better use of it immediforth and nothing hither. mans manage to get their gun into use, and they made better use of it immediately afterwards in the war with Aus-

The Gatling gun, I think, was invented by a man mamed Gatling, who had something to do with the Indiana conspiracy cases, which were prose-cuted under the law of high treason. designed to aid the secession cause in this country. Taken abroad, it was given a better hearing, because of the fright which had come over all the na-tions of Europe, through the success of the Needle gun and of Ericason's moni-tor. Hotchkiss, a Connecticut inventor, went to France and was taken up by the French and given a magnificent the French and given a magnificent armory, which the government afterward acquired, and he left a great fortune, and two families. Inventors will be always experimenting with something Singer, the loventor of the sewing machine, probably knowing that the machine would have to be tried by the female sex, industriously married wherever he went, and extracted ideas no doubt from his companionships, like Mahomet, who never got to any Heavenly truths unless he took a new wife. took a new wife.

In the autumn of 1865 I went out on the Middlesex rife ground, and I saw the American "coffee mill" gun being fired at a target, in the presence of some volunteers who were practicing there. Cyrus W. Field had an interest there. Cyrus W. Field had an interest in the gun, and he came out to look at the test. He was to live thirty years more, and during that time to have command of great sums of money, and yet his closing days were harassed with care; he saw his on sent to prison for forgeries and other offenses; his active brain went into disorder before mortality ended. And this was the man who spun the cable which talked beneath the ocean. I remember the laying of the first cable, and the public holiday which was given, somewhere about 1858, in honor of the event. The cable then caused to speak until the fall of slavery in the United States; it never spoke from the time of the Kanena troubles and John Brown raid down to the battle of Sadowa. Like some ancient oracle, which opened Like some sucient oracle, which opened its mouth and said one word or sen-tence, and then spoke no more until something great was impending, the old cable kept still for about eight

years.

In 1886 I went to Europe, attempting to go to the battles of Austria before peace should be concluded. When I left New York no cable spoke. When I reached Europe the cable was talk-



ing. It occurred to me that the busting. It cocurred to me that the best-ness of mail correspondence for the press had had its day, but in the course of time the very cheapness and abiqui-ty of the telegraph have brought mail correspondence back to where it once was. The ocean cables, being still on Sunday or after elevess o'clock on Sat-arday afternoon. American thus, in-rits the grow to cross in section retoo and making, work under the cores,

ovilimation are an everlasting pusals. When we appress wars, however, for a long time, we perhaps encourage mutiny within the society. Since I have been in Chicago there has been an incipient strike of the waiters always pending and never quite due, and I thought I could understand how this came above the came above above. this came about when I went to look at rooms in certain new quarters of Chicago. Landlords with empty houses this came about when I went to look at rooms in certain new quarters of Chicago. Landlords with empty houses were charging figures the ithe of which hospitality, not to my Christianity, never knew. The influence of New York city, for hotel charges, has been very bad upon the rest of the country. Chicago hotel men and hotel keepers in the minor cities are lying awake at nights wondering how they can get New York rates. The man who keeps a fine restaurant in Chicago and has made more money than his father ever expected of him must needs go up to New York and charge more money than Delmonico there, in another hotel. I went to a big warehouse-looking place on the South side yesterday and the man promptly threw out his book, as if he thought the victim had come. I said to this Bedonin, who only required to have a pistol under the desk to make his character and attitude complete and shoot me down if I did not pay his price: "How much will you charge me for a room with a bed alcove and a beth?" "On the American or European plan?" said the Bedouin.

"European," said I, having seen enough of America herealy at

"European," said I, having seen enough of America hereabout. "Nine dollars," said the Arab. "Nine dollars for a room without

"Nine dollars a day merely for a "Just that," said the being. I wheeled about and left the place without any

more remarks.

I have no doubt that very soon he will have a visitor who will stay with him, and that will be the sheriff. Said Mr. Gregaton, who keeps a conserva-tive hotel in the middle of the city, where I have often stopped: "Our men have put up their rates with so little conscience that they are going to be left. The fair is going along and they have got no guests, and their prices are known all over the land. prices are known all over the land, and people do not start for this show until they will get some equity."

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Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 30 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or clude, about he was a bound below that Kidney Complaints

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se of the city to Mr. A. D. Graves of 200 Ninth avenue, who recently moved here from Newaygo. While advising a friend to consult Dr. Rankin, he related his own exrience. He mid:

"I never was so surprised in my life when Dr. Rankin mid be was through with the operation on my nose and showed me a large polypus he had just reshaved. I had been operated on before for the sum-trouble and it was as painful as having a tooth extracted. And not only that, but the

tooth extracted. And not only that, but they always soon returned.

"But Dr. Rankin removed several from my nostrile at two different sittings and I never foil a particle of pain and, although that was several months since, they have never returned. When I first began treatment with Dr. Rankin I not only but these polypei and a bad case of catarrh, but I had asthma, two. My asthma now has disappeared entirely, my nostrils are clear and my cutarrh wonder-fully better, and I am going to continue the treatment until I am cured. I am en my soond month now, and the doctor has done o much for me already that I am confident

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